

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

No. 7.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 8th, 1881.

It is understood that two new offices are to be created in connection with the Indian branch of the Department of the Interior. The new officials will reside in the North-West, one to have headquarters at Edmonton, to act as resident head representative of the Department, the other to travel from point to point and act as inspector of agencies. The two will constitute a court to decide all disputes without reference to Ottawa.

Col. Richardson, of Battleford, is mentioned as the probable successor to Col. Dennis as Deputy Minister of the Interior.

The Bank of Montreal has already sold two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the Syndicate land bonds. Applications are pouring in from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Full returns show that thirteen Liberal Oppositionists, two Independents and fifty Conservative Government supporters have been elected in Quebec to the Local House.

The statement is now made that the Department of Railways will again be amalgamated with the Public Works, Langevin to be minister of the combined Departments. It is also said the Premier is to resign from the Department of the Interior and assume the Presidency of the Council; Tupper to take control of the Indian Department, and a separate Minister to be appointed for the other branch of the Interior Department.

Applications will be made next session to the Manitoba Legislature for incorporation by six different railway companies.

The Free Press Printing Company will also apply for incorporation.

A girl named Annie Cooper attempted suicide by poisoning at Portage la Prairie lately.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate has secured control of all railways in Canada not controlled by the Grand Trunk, except the Canada Southern and Intercolonial. It is expected that the Syndicate will compel the Grand Trunk to amalgamate, and thus secure a monopoly of the entire railway system of Canada.

BATTLEFORD, Dec. 8th, 1881.

On the 5th, A. P. Forget, brother of A. E. Forget, clerk of the N. W. Council, had his right arm caught in the cylinder of a threshing machine and so mutilated that amputation had to be performed between the elbow and shoulder.

Shooting match between police and civilians on the 5th—two, three and four hundred yards, five rounds each—was won by the citizens by 121 points.

Thirty flat sleds left here yesterday with bacon for the H.B.Co. at Edmonton.

The Police give a ball at the barracks to-night.

Weather cloudy. Looks like snow from south-west. Thermometer 16 above zero. About one inch of snow on the ground.

HEMLOCK, 8th Dec., 1881.

Weather is fine, and has been about zero for the last week back. It is below to-day. Not much snow, but sleighing is good. Mail passed going east this morning.

FR. PRILEY, 8th Dec., 1881.

Beautiful weather. About ten inches of snow.

Brain has ventured forth again, and numbers are prowling about the bush. Indians say this indicates a fine winter.

Evening service in All Saint's Church will commence at half-past six o'clock from this date instead of seven, as heretofore. The series of lectures delivered by Rev. Canon Newton have been well attended, and two more, one on the "German Reformation," and the other on the "English Reformation," are announced for delivery before Christmas. Congregational singing is being cultivated with much earnestness.

LOCAL.

The school house will be ready for occupation on Monday.

LITTLE PAUL and ex-Father P. Scoilen, of Bow River, arrived here on Wednesday last.

EDMONTON Assembly every Thursday evening, from eight to twelve o'clock, in McDougall's Hall.

Mr. D. McLeod is putting up a large frame building 44x36, storey and a half high, on his property on Main street.

First payment on lots purchased from the H.B.Co. must be made by ten o'clock to-night, otherwise the sale will be cancelled.

Over three hundred dollars was collected on Friday of last week towards the school fund. Over six hundred dollars has been subscribed.

D. M. McDougall brought his band of cattle in from Stony Plain on Tuesday last, where they have been feeding out up to the present.

Mr. JOHN CAMERON, accompanied by Mr. Frank Provost, left for the west on an exploring trip on Tuesday last. They took a light wagon.

W. MAYOR, who returned from repairing the telegraph line last Friday, reports having met J. Gore and party on this side of Grizzly Bear coulee, having only four days' provisions to reach Battleford on, a distance of 130 or 140 miles.

A MISSIONARY meeting will be held in the Methodist Church here on Monday evening next, commencing at half past seven o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baird, Rev. John Macdougall and others. The Methodist Church choir will furnish music for the occasion.

At a meeting of the school trustees last night, at which Messrs. McCauley, Hardisty and Baird were present, it was decided to employ Mr. J. Harris as teacher for three months at a salary of \$50 per month. The stove at present in Hardisty & Fraser's mill was rented for the winter for \$10.

THRESHING is finished on the north side of the river from Edmonton to Ft. Saskatchewan, inclusive. Also the greater part of the St. Albert and Sturgeon River settlements. The settlement between Edmonton and St. Albert is the principal part remaining unthreshed, besides that on the south side of the Saskatchewan.

Mr. T. ANDERSON is issuing timber licenses now, and may be found during business hours in the H.B.Co. office in the Fort. As the Government, from motives of economy or otherwise, does not allow Mr. Anderson to advertise except by permission of his superiors at Ottawa, we give the above, and will give what further notices may from time to time be deemed of public interest, free, for the double purpose of keeping our readers posted and doing an act of charity to a Government which is either very poor or very mean.

On Thursday evening about half-past five o'clock an alarm of fire startled the inhabitants of Main street. A crowd gathered immediately, when it was found that the lower part of McDougall's building, which is used as a grain warehouse, was on fire. The doors were quickly broken open and a few pails of water from Mr. Lauder's water barrel, which was near by, put an end to the danger. The fire was caused by a large base burner coal stove, used for heating the hall above, having become too hot, and set fire to the floor. Mrs. W. Walker, who happened to be passing at the time, saw the fire under the building and gave the alarm. No damage was done except to the floor in the vicinity of the stove, through which a hole was chopped to see if there was any fire left underneath. Had the fire once got headway, no available means could have saved either the building itself or Mr. J. Lake's dwelling house immediately adjoining, both buildings being frame. Several hundred bushels of grain were stored in the warehouse at the time of the fire.

THE H.B.Co. have a gang of men employed taking out timber on the Stony Plain for the frame of their steamboat warehouse.

COL. RICHARDSON and Superintendent Harehamer arrived from Battleford last night. Civil court will be held in the new school house on Monday, the 12th inst.

The want of sleighing has interfered greatly with business this fall. Although threshing is nearly over, comparatively little grain has been brought in for sale yet, and all kinds of work that requires travelling is done at great disadvantage. The fine weather has, however, been extremely favorable for building operations, threshing and all kinds of outdoor work, and has been the means of a great saving in hay, very little having been fed yet. It has also been a great saving to the Indian Department, there being very little distress among the Indians.

This position of clerk of the court for this part of the Saskatchewan district having been rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Verey, a petition has been drawn up and numerous signed recommending Mr. G. S. Wood, telegraph operator here, for the position. As Mr. Wood has the hearty respect of all who know him, and the requisite ability for the position, besides being a property holder, and therefore, to a certain extent, responsible, and interested in the people and place, we consider him, to use the words of the petition, "the best qualified person for that position and most likely to give general satisfaction."

For some time past Rev. Father Pettitot, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Fort Pitt, has been more or less deranged. It was at last decided to bring him to St. Albert for medical treatment. While on the way here, last Monday night, the party camped near the Vermillion creek, about half way between Victoria and Edmonton. The two men who had the Rev. Father in charge lay down with him between them so that they might prevent him from getting away. During the night, however, he managed to slip away, taking a small blanket and a piece of bread, and although every endeavor has been made, up to the present not the slightest trace of him has been found.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 8th December, 1881. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Black Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	29	11
Saturday,	29	14
Sunday,	26	2
Monday,	23	11
Tuesday,	29	6
Wednesday,	33	15
Thursday,	18	2

Barometer rising. Little snow fell Monday morning, and another slight fall on Wednesday evening—not over half an inch in all. Highest wind Wednesday noon, recording thirteen miles an hour. Weather fair to cloudy.

A year ago on the 4th inst., minimum thermometer recorded 47 below zero. Corresponding week last year, average minimum 28.5 below zero.

\$5 REWARD.

Lost, a bright bay horse, three years old last spring; crooked white streak down forehead; a few white hairs near the root of tail. Any person leaving the above animal at D. M. McDougall's will be paid the above reward.

NOTICE.—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please come and settle their accounts without further delay.

W. LENNEY,

Blacksmith.

Edmonton, Dec. 9th, 1881.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pipes are being laid for the Winnipeg water works.

A VALUABLE silver mine has been discovered at Clark's Fork, Montana.

The Portage, Westbourne & North-Western railway is being laid with steel rails.

THURSTON beat Plaisted at St. Louis on Oct. 15th, in a three mile race, for \$500 a side.

ANOTHER land grab is announced, by Mr. Domville, M. P., who has purchased 25,000 acres.

THE Governor-General got back to Ottawa on the 14th of October and left in a few days for England.

The Government telegraph line has not yet been transferred to the Department of Public Works.

THREE inches of snow at Portage la Prairie on the 17th of October, and six inches at Quebec on the same date.

1,859 loaded cars and 1,231 empties were moved through the yard at Point Douglas from the 3rd to the 14th Oct. inclusive.

MANITOBA is thinking of establishing High Schools and teachers' training schools. How wants increase with increase of territory!

The price of the Toronto Weekly Globe has been reduced to one dollar per year. It was the best paper in the Dominion before, it is now the cheapest.

The former treasurer of the Montreal Telegraph Company has slid out with \$12,000. He was evidently trying to get up a Gould monopoly of his own.

ON account of the mismanagement of the Ontario Bank, which led to so many serious losses the Toronto Mail assaults the president and directors violently.

The steamer Manitoba, which was expected to have been put on the Saskatchewan this fall, has gone into winter quarters at the mouth of the Assiniboine.

THE English Government is sending more troops to Ireland and putting those already there on a war footing. Gladstone is bound to have peace at any price.

A TERRIBLE hurricane occurred in England and Ireland on the 12th of Oct., by which hundreds of houses were blown down, scores of vessels and numberless lives lost.

THE Exchequer of the Quebec Government is reported completely empty, there not being sufficient funds to pay the expenses of the general election. The Government cannot, it seems, raise any money.

THE Irish Times accuses the police of the fiercest excesses in dispersing the crowd Saturday. Twenty-three persons are in Limerick hospital with bayonet wounds. A magistrate stated from the bench to-day that the police had strict orders never in future to fire blank cartridges, but to fire with effect.

THE Winnipeg & South-Eastern Railway Co. is organized to run a railroad from Winnipeg to the south-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to form part of an air line from Winnipeg to Duluth. Funds for the enterprise are forthcoming if the Provincial charter, which has been granted, is not disallowed by the Dominion Government. As the line is in direct opposition to the Syndicate, and as no company is to be chartered to run a line within fifteen miles of the boundary, it is probable that the charter will be disallowed. But even if it is there is no law to prevent any single person from buying sufficient land for a right of way through the fifteen mile belt, building a railroad on it, and allowing South-Eastern trains to run over it if he should think fit.

The telegraph operator at Gladstone, Mr. Duffy, was found dead in his office on October 15th. The body was badly bruised and had several cuts and bruises on the head and face and a great gash cut across the chin. The report further says—"Some suspicion of foul play is entertained. The greatest excitement prevails over the entire town. Men who have been drunk for weeks are walking around perfectly sober." The coroner's jury found that deceased came to his death through the excessive use of spirituous liquors and by exposure. It would appear from the above that Gladstone has the usual supply of intelligent jurymen, and more than the usual supply of lag poison.

HEAVY rains in Wisconsin and Illinois have done much damage to crops. We are not so lonesome after all.

RATES on grain from Winnipeg to Montreal are 74 cents, and from Brandon to Montreal 88 cents per 100 pounds.

It seems that Thursday, the 20th of October, was appointed a day of thanksgiving throughout the Dominion. Sorry we did not know it in time.

A TEMPERANCE Colonization Society, which is to have 2,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, is the latest phase of North-West land monopoly.

THE water supply is not plentiful in New York, and 5,000 pounds of dynamite have been provided to blow up houses should a heavy fire break out.

THE Globe explains for the benefit of all parties that the rates on grain from Winnipeg to St. Paul are six times higher per mile than the rates from St. Paul to Toronto. This is the first instance of the Syndicate monopoly.

At a recent Cabinet Council the land policy in the North-West was discussed. It is more than probable that some slight amendments will be made to the regulations now in force. Now is the time for the people to say what they want.

MR. DUNCAN MCINTYRE, of the Canada Pacific Railway directorate, makes the important statement that by next year it will be possible to send immigrants through our own territory, over our own routes, to Winnipeg, and 200 miles beyond.

THE people of Grand Valley, Rapid City, Odanah and Minnedosa are petitioning the C. P.R. Co. for a station at Grand Valley, as at present their freight is carried across the Assiniboine to Brandon and has to be ferried back again at considerable expense and loss of time. If this is granted, town lots in Brandon will fall in value nearly as rapidly as they rose.

THE two great firms that have been doing all the business in the Bow River country during the last two years, and running opposition to each throughout, have at last decided to divide the country peaceably between them, T. C. Power & Bro. taking Ft. Walsh and vicinity, and I. G. Baker & Co. keeping Ft. McLeod. Profits on Government contracts taken in the name of either firm will be pooled.

EMMANUEL College, Prince Albert, advertises a collegiate school in connection with the college. The subjects taught are the usual English branches, with mathematics, Greek and Latin. The year is divided into three terms. The tuition fee for two terms is \$3 each, for the third \$4. Board \$4 a week. Such an institution should be encouraged, so we give it this advertisement free, but we think that an institution to teach ox driving in its different branches would be more adapted to the wants of the country at the present time.

ONE of the greatest drawbacks suffered in the North-West is the difficulty of pressing upon the Dominion Government the consideration of questions affecting the prosperity and advancement of the Territories. The tide of immigration is setting in so fast, and promises speedily to assume such proportions, that change so great as to seem almost of a revolutionary character must soon come about. The Dominion will benefit by the coming prosperity; but in case the necessary legislation is not promptly passed to give full effect to the changes as they arise, the loss and inconvenience will fall upon the pioneers. New circumstances will arise with such suddenness as the country is opened up that the Departments will be slow to recognize the necessity for change in existing regulations, and permanent injury may be inflicted on rising settlements through this neglect. In the case of discussions in Parliament on subjects connected with the Territories it is easy enough to find out what has been done, but not so easy to judge as to what would be best under the circumstances. With the best intentions, it will be impossible for gentlemen in Ottawa to keep posted on the ever-changing circumstances about to be wrought in the Territories by the construction of the railway and the influx of settlers.—Saskatchewan Herald.

CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

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AND FOR

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and JAPANNED GOODS.

and a good stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE and

SHELF GOODS.

PUBLIC MEETING:

The meetings held at Ross' Hotel on Tuesday evening last were attended by only twenty-eight persons, a very poor showing considering the subjects to be discussed. The meeting to consider the question of inducing a doctor to come here was organized first, with Col. Jarvis as chairman.

Col. Jarvis read the notice calling the meeting, and asked the expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. D. Ross had spoken to Dr. Herchmer, of Ft. Saskatchewan. He objected that it would be too much of a risk for him to purchase the medicines as he was engaged in other pursuits, but if the people would guarantee the price of the medicines he would come. He was to see Mr. Ross again but had not done so. He was thought to have the necessary ability.

Mr. R. S. McGinn suggested Dr. Lauder of Bow River, who held a regular certificate. All that would be necessary would be to write to him, informing him of the opening.

Mr. Hardisty had heard Dr. Lauder spoken of very highly.

The chairman had known Dr. Lauder over a year. He was a very clever man, and had pulled through some very serious cases both amongst the police and civilians. Was highly thought of by the senior surgeon of the police. Believed he had saved his (the chairman's) life. Heard that he had gone into the cattle business. Some inducement would likely have to be offered to get him to come here.

Mr. McGinn did not think any inducement necessary. An advertisement in the Winnipeg papers would bring hundreds.

It was moved by Mr. McGinn, seconded by Mr. W. Leslie Wood, and carried, that Dr. Lauder be invited by the chairman of the meeting, on behalf of the people of Edmonton, to enter into practice here.

Mr. W. Anderson thought the people should guarantee half the cost of Dr. Verrey's medicines as a bonus.

Mr. W. L. Wood and Mr. McCauley thought that the whole of the medicines should be purchased and given as a bonus.

After considerable further discussion, it was decided that Mr. McGinn be appointed a committee to select a messenger to send out along with the Rev. John McDougall when he was returning to Bow River, to deliver the request of the meeting to Dr. Lauder and bring back his answer, and that Mr. McGinn collect the money necessary to defray the expense—it being estimated at about \$35.

Thirty-six dollars was at once raised and placed in Mr. Hardisty's hands until it should be required.

The meeting was then closed, and a school meeting organized with Mr. Hardisty as chairman.

Mr. McCauley, the only trustee present, being called upon, said the object of the meeting was either to hire a teacher or give the trustees power to do so, and to take what further action might be necessary to further the interests of the school. The school house would be ready for occupation during the present week. He had three applications for the position of teacher on hand which he would give to the chairman to lay before the meeting if required.

Mr. McGinn thought trustees should have full power to select the teacher.

Rev. Mr. Baird took the same view.

Mr. McCauley thought that a committee of two should be appointed to consult with the trustees.

After some discussion it was moved by D. S. McKay, seconded by R. McKernan, and carried, that Rev. Mr. Baird and Mr. Hardisty be a committee to assist the trustees in the selection of a teacher.

After discussion, it was decided to leave the teacher's salary and term of engagement to the discretion of the trustees.

Mr. McCauley complained that he had to attend to nearly all the school work, and that at present one of the trustees, Mr. Groat, was seriously ill and unable to attend to any business.

It was then moved by J. G. Oliver, seconded by T. S. Stebbing, that Mr. Hardisty be appointed to act as trustee during the illness of Mr. Groat. After some discussion the motion carried.

Mr. D. Ross enquired how the salary was to be paid.

Mr. McCauley said a certain number of gentlemen had guaranteed the salary.

The chairman produced the guarantee, which was read, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become liable—to a majority of our number—equally in the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars, to be paid to a teacher of a school at Edmonton for one year's service.

"Provided, that after the application to that purpose of any Government grant that may be obtained, and any monies otherwise subscribed that it be necessary for us to pay such sum, and should monies be raised by either of the above mentioned means, then we will severally pay an equal portion of the amount requisite to complete the five hundred (\$500) dollars.

"And provided, that the location of the school and the teacher therein be deemed satisfactory by a majority of our number, and that ten persons do subscribe hereto.

"Witness our hands,

"R. HARDISTY,
"JOHN CAMERON,
"DONALD MCLEOD,
"J. A. MACRAE,
"R. LOGAN,
"JOHN A. MCDUGALL,
"JOHN NORRIS,
"CHAS. STEWART,
"KENNETH MACDONALD,
"M. A. Groat."

The chairman then asked how the salary was to be raised.

The Government grant of half the teacher's salary was then discussed, and it was proposed by Mr. R. McKernan that the balance should be raised by charges on the scholars attending, the estimated salary being about \$600.

The feeling of the meeting, however, was in favor of a free school, and it was left to the trustees to circulate a subscription list every three months to raise the necessary amount, estimated at from \$75 to \$100 per quarter.

The meeting then broke up.

AN OPINION.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

So the renowned Edgar Dewdney is to be Lieut.-Gov. of the N.W.T., as well as Indian Commissioner. What can they be thinking of at Ottawa? Has not Mr. Dewdney made a thorough mess of the Indian affairs and spent enormous sums uselessly? In the first place look at his farms. Have any of them returned enough to pay the wages of a single laborer? And have the instructors done anything towards teaching farming to the Indians? Are these instructors farmers? And if they are not, why were not farmers sent instead of the generally respectable but utterly useless men for the work intended? Are the Indians satisfied? Have you any idea of the amount of provisions given to the Indians in the southern district, and what for? It is known that no Indian is supposed to be fed unless he works. The Bloods, Piegans, Blackfeet and Surcess receive one pound of beef and one pound of flour per day—men, women and children. They have done no work, and have no intention of doing any. As Mr. Dewdney prefers residing in Ottawa, I suppose the North-West Council will assemble there in future, as it would be asking too much of E. D. to reside from the comforts of the east. It would be amusing to many of your readers if you would give the published figures of the Indian outlay on farms, etc., and the real facts as known by nearly all the residents of this country.

H. E. L.

OATS are valued at \$1.50 per bushel, with a prospect of a further rise.

Mr. J. MURRAY, of St. Albert, a resident of this district for a number of years, died about two o'clock on the Sunday before last in the hospital of the Rev. Sisters of Charity. The body was buried in the burial ground of the Roman Catholic Mission.

THE Little Giant thrasher came to grief last Saturday while threshing at Mr. J. Holland's, by one of the twin wheels of the horse power, commonly called the bull pinion, splitting. It is hardly likely that it can be repaired this year. The machine had threshed this season about 7,500 bushels of grain.

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and a good stock of

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS

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All communications to be addressed to Frank Oliver, Edmonton, or A. Dunlop, Winnipeg.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 10, 1881.

VIVE LE ROI!

In regard to the appointment of Mr. Dewdney as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West, we have only to say that our opinion, if expressed of Mr. Dewdney's fitness for the position, would leave us open to charges of libel, and if the principle the greater the truth the greater the libel held good, we fear the financial resources of the BULLETIN would be unable to stand the strain likely to be put upon them. In regard to public opinion of the matter, we believe that only one Government appointment in the North-West gives greater dissatisfaction than that of Mr. Dewdney to the Lieut.-Governorship and that is the appointment of Mr. Dewdney to the Indian Commissionership.

CATTLE RAISING.

While immense herds of cattle are being taken into the Bow River country, and while it is acknowledged to be pre-eminently the stock country of the Dominion, if not of North America, it may not be out of place to look at any drawbacks there may be to certain branches of the business in that locality, and whether these branches could be engaged in more advantageously in other parts of the territory. It is a well known fact that all the ranch cattle, raised as they are in a half wild state, are so hard to tame, so that the steers may be worked or the cows milked, that the task is considered almost impossible. Of course in the ranch districts the native cattle are used, but they are never as reliable as farm raised cattle, and never reliable enough for a person unacquainted with their little eccentricities to use them satisfactorily. Although attempts without number have been made during the past few years to break the steers to carts, we have yet to hear of any efforts being crowned with reasonable success, and the experiments of milking the cows have been nearly as discouraging, few of them becoming even reasonably gentle. It may be said that when the better blood brought in lately becomes diffused throughout the bands, cattle will be quieter, but such has not been the case so far. There has been well bred cattle in Montana, Oregon and British Columbia for years past, and they are nearly, if not quite, as wild as the notorious Texas steers. Whatever may be gained by the infusion of better blood is likely to be lost by the bands being so much larger and the cattle thereby never becoming used to the appearance of a man or woman on foot, much less to being handled by them. That the ranch cattle of the Western States and Canada are as wild in every respect as the buffalo, few people unacquainted with the animals will believe, yet such is the fact.

Up to the present time there has been very little demand for any other than beef cattle in this part of the country. What settlers were here had a little stock of their own and did not require to buy, while the few that

came in, being obliged to use a large number of oxen for transportation, generally had as many or more than they required for farming purposes when they arrived here. The demand on the part of those starting farming and freighting in the vicinity was fully supplied by freighters from Winnipeg who preferred selling their cattle to taking them back with them. All this, however, will change as the mode of bringing passengers and freight changes. When emigrants can be brought up the river in boats or—in the near future—by railroad, these sources of cattle supply will be cut off, and in view of the large immigration that will undoubtedly take place when the means of transportation are brought nearer to the reach of all, and the difficulties of the journey reduced, it is safe to predict that work cattle and milch cows will be at enormous figures here in a few years, notwithstanding the vast herds of wild cattle at Bow River.

Considering then that the Bow River cattle are and will be unfit for domestic use, and that there will be an extensive and imperative demand for domestic cattle here fully as soon as they can be raised to meet that demand, it is plain that if the country here is suited for the purpose there is an excellent opening for the profitable raising of domestic stock. That the country is suited for the purpose is unquestionable; and although it might not pay if entered into exclusively, there is no doubt that in a system of mixed farming it would be found as profitable as exclusive stock raising in Bow River. Almost the whole country is in a state of nature, and covered with the most luxuriant growth of grass seen anywhere in the temperate zone. Pea vine and blue joint are the commonest kinds and afford summer feeding that the turnips and clover of England do not equal, while hay can be cut on either upland or swamp throughout the district. Plenty of poplar bluffs, both small and large, afford shelter in rough weather, while rivers, creeks, springs, lakes, ponds and swamps supply water of the best quality without stint. The season during which it is necessary to feed is not nearly as long as in Eastern Canada. The summer pasture does not begin to fail in any season until the first of October, and feed is reasonably good until the middle or end of November, while this year—and by no means an uncommon circumstance—all kinds of cattle are feeding out and doing well up to the present, with every prospect of being able to do so until Christmas. They can get feed in the spring from the first of April and sometimes the middle of March. The feeding season here, then, does not average over four months, while in Eastern Canada, on account of a lack of luxuriant wild pasturage such as exists here, the season is at least six months, while the difference in the price of the land and the quantity and quality of both hay and pasture, with the certainty of a ready home market and much higher prices here, go to prove that if the raising of good blooded tame stock in old settled districts can be made profitable, the same business would be doubly profitable here.

What is wanted is not men who take up immense tracts of land like the Bow River ranch companies, or Morton, of Kingston, who is going to start a mammoth cheese factory, who keep out population and retard the general progress of the country, but men who have money, brain and muscle, and who are willing to apply every power to the business in which they engage—not doing it to destroy competition and build up monopolies against the true interests of the public. Such men coming here now, before the large immigration which the railroad will cause, would have a choice of locations and a general freedom particularly suited to the business, that future immigrants will not have.

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